

is as hard as marble, and will stick to wood as well as to stone.—*Southern Planter.*

NEW YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

From the correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

STATE AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

ALBANY, Wednesday evening, Sept. 28.

To-day has been the great day at the fair. The sun rose in great beauty over this ancient Dutch city, and with its rise commenced a rush of people of every class, from the highest to the lowest, in one continuous stream toward the Bull's Head. Coaches, stages, barouches, cabs, wagons, carts and buggies of all classes descriptions, rolled along continually. The farmers in great multitudes, from every point of the compass, paired in with their cattle, horses, sheep, swine, &c. You may form some little idea of the stock upon the ground from the entries: bulls 67; cows and heifers 141; working oxen 10; fat cattle 11; fat sheep 5; horses 19; mares 11; matched horses 11 span; swine 32, with pigs in legions; poultry 8 entries of many in each entry; sheep, bucks and ewes 107, and lambs in droves.

Of farm implements the variety was great—18 ploughs; 5 harrows; 3 cultivators; thrashing machines; rakes; straw cutters, &c. in great variety; butter, 11 competitors, with a large quantity of butter; 8 entries of cheese, and samples that do great credit to the state; maple sugar 7 competitors, and the quality such as would do no discredit to editors' table; a very curious sample of milk sugar, which excited much attention; and some whey cheese which showed that there are some things among farmers which can be done as well as others.

A great variety of silk, sewing, raw and manufactured—cocoons, &c. samples fine—and some from the state prison at Auburn, which show that the manufacture there is completely successful. A sample of black silk handkerchiefs manufactured at that prison was equal to imported; and Cole Sherwood, one of the vice presidents, had a cravat of that manufacture which well became him—one of the most patriotic and successful agriculturists of that fine region. Perhaps there will soon be an outcry at this state prison monopoly too. By the bye, I think every officer of the Agricultural Society should appear clothed in American fabrics. What say you?

The variety of pears, peaches, plums, &c. was very great, and one establishment at Newburgh presented one hundred varieties of fruits. The owners, A. J. Downing & Co.

Of vegetables the display was exceedingly fine—Lunatos, celery, potatoes, corn, turnips, beets, carrots, parsnips, &c. of such huge dimensions that all must have been satisfied that the soil of New York is tolerably productive at least, and that she produces great crops as well as great men. Some tomato figs were very fine, and a lot of seedling peaches and grapes from Coxsackie excited great attention.

The display of thoroughbred cattle was exceedingly fine, and a gentleman who has recently travelled in England, and very carefully examined the cattle there, said there were as fine animals exhibited as could be found in England. Many of the bulls were superior animals indeed, and it must have been exceedingly difficult for the judges to decide as to which should receive the premium. In the second class of these, several most finished animals were on the ground; but I think one of the best belonged to Geo. Vail, of Troy, from Bates's herd, England—but the committee may very likely think differently, and of that I shall not complain.

Of cows the number was very large, and the animals, many of them, most perfect. Tomorrow will determine. We shall try to be satisfied whether they will honor our favorite or not; though the great West, we think, stands fair for the premium.

Of the sheep—the handsome South Down, the noble Cotswold and Leicester, the neat merino, with his fine warm jacket, were there, from Batemans, and Hossick, and Albany.

Of the swinish multitude there were competitors in abundance—handsome as the eye ever looked upon. Yes, handsome. What is handsomer than a beautiful Berkshire, China, or Neapolitan, with his well fitted and shining coat? Tell me what I mean, of course, among the swinish community.

But I must not forget the fat cattle—and first of all, towering above all, was P. H. Rust's ox (mine host of the Mansion, Syracuse)—his fat ox, weighing 4100 lbs.—so fat that neither rib nor bone can be felt, and broad on the back for an alderman to ride.—This ox shows that friend Rust keeps some other creatures on right fair besides his guests. Godfrey, of Geneva, had two very fat oxen, and as handsome as they were fat. Ives, of Oneida, two very good ones—and others which attracted much notice, but who owned them I do not recollect.

Of the noble horse there were many fit to wheel around, in some of the splendid carriages present for exhibition, even the Emperor of China. Who is to bear away the palm of victory it is difficult to conjecture, where all, as we sometimes say, appear so well.

There are multitudes of other matters I should like to notice, but I forbear for the present.

As to the numbers on the ground to-day, there are various estimates, from 10 to 20,000; at all events, there were sufficient to show that the subject of agriculture has taken a deep hold of the community.

Mr. Henry Whitney, of New Haven, Ct., exhibited some very choice Durham stock—a bull, cow, heifer and calf. They were very fine animals. A sweepstakes was made up for the best bull, 3 entries—Mr. Whitney, E. P. Prentice, and H. Sotham, and E. Corning; for the best cow, 3 entries—the same as above; for the best two years old bull, 3 entries—Mr. Watson, of East Windsor, Ct., Prentice and Sotham, and Corning of Albany.

The testing of ploughs has occupied most of the day and is not yet completed.

The agricultural meeting was held this evening in the Assembly Chamber, which was crowded. Mr. Johnson, of Oneida, chairman of the committee appointed last evening, reported the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That we deem it a subject of vast importance to the best interests of the agricultural community that a different system of education should be adopted in this country, by which the subject of agriculture shall receive that attention, in a thorough course of education, which it demands.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the farmer of this country, to take such measures as will most successfully bring into speedy action such a system of education as will secure the above object.

Resolved, That the establishment of agricultural schools and experimental farms would in the opinion of this convention be productive of great benefit to the interests of agriculture.

Mr. Johnson, in presenting the report, submitted some considerations which he thought rendered it important for the convention to act upon the resolutions favorably.

R. S. Peters, Esq., of Philadelphia, followed with some very appropriate remarks.

Mr. Merriam, of the Boston Cultivator, next addressed the convention, in a speech of some considerable length, on the subjects presented in the resolutions.

Rev. Mr. Coleman, of Rochester, followed in a speech general in its remarks, on the various matters of education, and its importance to the agricultural community, in the course of which he paid a very handsome tribute to the memory of the lamented Jesse Buel.

Mr. Miller, of Virginia, also addressed the convention.

Mr. Baldwin, of Syracuse, Col. Stone, of the Commercial Advertiser, whom you doubtless are acquainted with, and Mr. Fuller, from Michigan, also took part in the discussion, and the debate, which was very interesting, continued until nearly 10 o'clock, when the resolutions were unanimously adopted.—Also, a resolution directing the appointment of a committee of eight to prepare and report on the subject embraced in the resolutions, at the annual meeting of the society in January next.

It was announced by the president of the society that the following would be the order of arrangements for to-morrow:

Ploughing match, nine in the morning; address from Gov. Seward, in the Assembly chamber, at two o'clock. At the close of the address premiums to be awarded and report of the committee read. At six o'clock an agricultural dinner at Knickerbocker hall.

I have full notes of the speeches this evening, and if I have time I may write them out.

Yours, J.

ASHES ON COTTON—CUTTING OFF SPAVIN.

We make the following extract from a letter received from S. W. Cole, Esq., of Wadesboro, North Carolina.

"This Co. (Anson's) is a fine farming section, and the only county in the state well adapted to the raising of cotton. Here we raise a large quantity for this section of the union, and our planters are devoting more care to the improvement of their plantations. The best manure we have for cotton is ashes. My mode of putting it on is this: I run a scutter furrow, then from a basket or box scatter about 35 bushels per acre in the furrow thus opened, and then with a dagon make the cotton ridge. I tried ashes and cotton seed as a manure last year, in the same field, and used the same quantity of each. The ashes made far the best cotton; it took an early start, looked green and fresh, whilst that planted on the ground manured with cotton seed, looked yellow a long time, and never recovered the check it received at first coming up.

Did you ever know the spavin cut off from a horse? If not, I can inform you that a few years since one of my carriage horses was badly spavined, so much so as to be almost useless. I had him thrown, then cut the skin immediately over the spavined bone peeled it down until the bone was exposed. I then took a chisel and with a blow or two from a mallet I soon cut off the bone. The horse soon recovered; it has now been four years since, and not the least return of the disease."—*Cultivator.*

From the New York Tribune.

"We rejoice at these demonstrations in favor of Mr. Calhoun, not merely because we regard him as a man of genius, ability, and integrity, but because we regard him as the natural and fitting antagonist of Henry Clay. While the politics of these two Statesmen are antipode, there are many points of striking resemblance in their characters. Each is ardent in his temperament, frank in his declarations, fearless in his movements, and animated by a deep devotion to what he believes the true, enduring interests of the country. Either would make a President of whom, politics out of the question, any American might well be proud. In early life they battled bravely side by side in support of Mr. Madison and the War policy; in later years they were first proposed for President at the same time; and now, twenty years later, it would be a spectacle to stir the blood to witness these two master spirits of the time arrayed against each other for President in a contest which to each must be final. It would be like the meeting of Hannibal and Scipio on the field of Zama, or of Napoleon and Wellington at Waterloo.

"Mr. Calhoun has changed more than Mr. Clay in the course of his long and brilliant though not eminently fortunate public career, but each has one advantage over their Kinderhook competitor; neither of them was ever more than one side of a great question at a time, and that side was always well known to the public. No Sheep speech can be expected, no 'letter to Sherrod Williams' desired from either. For good or for evil the country knows them, and he who should write to either for his opinion on any public question would excite a laugh of derision at his ignorance from Castine to Galena. Each is the living embodiment of the great principles on which he appeals to the people. A contest between them would be one strictly of principle; it would enlighten the public mind, and settle several great questions of National policy, for years to come.—Why shall not such be the issue?"

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES

Passed at the 2d Session of the 27th Congress.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

PUBLIC—No. 77.]

AN ACT in addition to an act to promote the progress of the useful arts, and to repeal all acts and parts of acts heretofore made for that purpose.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Treasurer of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized to pay back, out of the patent fund, any sum or sums of money, to any person who shall have paid the same into the Treasury, or to any receiver or depositary, to the credit of the Treasurer, as for fees accruing at the Patent Office, through mistake, and which are not provided to be paid by existing laws, certificate thereof being made to said Treasurer by the Commissioner of Patents.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the third section of the act of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, which authorizes the renewing of patents prior to the fifteenth of December, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, is extended to patents granted prior to said fifteenth day of December, though they may have been lost subsequently: *Provided*, however, The same shall not have been recorded anew under the provisions of said act.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That any citizen or citizens, or alien or aliens, having resided one year in the United States, and taken the oath of his or their intention to become a citizen or citizens, who by his, her, or their own industry, genius, efforts, and expense, may have invented or produced any new and original design for a manufacture, whether of metal or other material or materials, or any new and original design for the printing of woollen, silk, cotton, or other fabrics, or any new and original design for a bust, statue, or bas-relief, or composition in alto or basso relief, or any new and original impression or ornament, or to be placed on any article of manufacture, the same being formed in marble or other material, or any new and useful pattern, or print, or picture, to be either worked into or worked on, or printed or painted or cast or otherwise fixed on, any article of manufacture, or any new and original shape or configuration of any article of manufacture not known or used by others before his, her, or their invention or production thereof, and prior to the time of his, her, or their application for a patent therefor, and who shall desire to obtain an exclusive property or right therein to make, use, and sell and vend the same or copies of the same, to others, by them to be made, used, and sold, may make application in writing to the Commissioner of Patents expressing such desire, and the Commissioner, on due proceedings had, may grant a patent therefor, as in the case now of application for a patent: *Provided*, That the fee in such cases which by the now existing laws would be required of the particular applicant shall be one half the sum and that the duration of said patent shall be seven years, and that all the regulations and provisions which now apply to the obtaining or protection of patents not inconsistent with the provisions of this act shall apply to applications under this section.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the oath required for applicants for patents may be taken, when the applicant is not for the time being residing in the United States, before any minister, plenipotentiary, charge d'affaires, consul, or commercial agent holding commission under the Government of the United States, or before any notary public of the foreign country to which such applicant may be.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person or persons shall paint or print, or mould, cast, carve, or engrave, or stamp, upon any thing made, used, or sold by him, for the sole making or selling which he hath not or shall not have obtained letters patent, the name or any imitation of the name of any other person who hath or shall have obtained letters patent for the sole making and vending of such thing, without consent of such patentee, or his assigns or legal representatives; or if any person, upon any such thing not having been purchased from the patentee, or some person who purchased it from or under such patentee, or not having the license or consent of such patentee, or his assigns or legal representatives, shall write, paint, print, mould, cast, carve, engrave, stamp, or otherwise make or affix the word "patent," or the words "letters patent," or the word "patentee," or any word or words of like kind, meaning, or import, with the view or intent of imitating or counterfeiting the stamp, mark, or other device of the patentee, or shall affix the same or any word, stamp, or device of like import, on any unpatented article, for the purpose of deceiving the public, he, she, or they, so offending, shall be liable for such offence, to a penalty of not less than one hundred dollars, with costs, to be recovered by action in any of the circuit courts of the United States, or in any of the district courts of the United States having the powers and jurisdiction of a circuit court; one half of which penalty, as recovered, shall be paid to the patent fund, and the other half to any person or persons who shall sue for the same.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That all patentees and assignees of patents hereafter granted are hereby required to stamp, engrave, or cause to be stamped or engraved, on each article vendible, or offered for sale, the date of the patent; and if any person or persons, patentees or assignees, shall neglect to do so, he, she, or they shall be liable to the same penalty, to be recovered and disposed of in the manner specified in the foregoing fifth section of this act.

Approved, August 23, 1842.

[PUBLIC—No. 78.]

AN ACT to provide for the reports of the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the reporter who shall, from time to time, be appointed by the Supreme Court, shall be entitled to receive from the Treasury of the United States, as an annual compensation for his services, and for the copies of the annual volumes of the reports he is hereinafter required to deliver to the Secretary of State, the sum of thirteen hundred dollars: *Provided*, That the compensation shall not be paid unless the said reporter shall print and publish, or cause to be printed and published, the decisions of the said court, made during the time he shall act as such reporter, within six months after the said decisions shall be made: *And provided*, also, That he shall deliver to the Secretary of State, in lieu of the eighty copies of the annual reports which by former acts he was required to deliver, one hundred and fifty copies of the said reports, so printed and published, which said copies shall be distributed as follows, to wit: To the President of the United States, the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, the Judges of the district courts, the Attorney General of the United States, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Postmaster General, the First and Second Comptrollers of the Treasury, the Solicitor of the Treasury, the First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Auditors of the Treasury, the Auditor of the General Post Office, the Treasurer of the United States, the Register of the Treasury, the Commissioner of the General Land Office, the Paymaster General, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the Commissioner of Pensions, the Judges of the several Territorial Courts of the United States, the Governors of the Territories of the United States, the Secretary of the Senate, for the use of the Senate, the Clerk of the House of Representatives, for the use of the House of Representatives, and to the Commissioners of the Navy, each one copy; to the Secretary of the Senate, for the use of the standing committees of the Senate, ten copies; and to the clerk of the House of Representatives, for the use of the standing committees of the House, twelve copies; and the residue of the said copies shall be deposited in the Library of Congress, to become a part of the said Library: *And provided*, also, That the volumes of the decisions of the Supreme Court shall not be sold by the reporter to the public at large for a greater price than five dollars for each volume.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That in case of the death, resignation, or dismission from office of either of the aforesaid officers, the said copies of the decisions of the Supreme Court shall belong to and be delivered up to their respective successors in said offices.

JOHN WHITE,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

WILLIE P. MANGUM,

President of the Senate pro tempore.

Approved, August 29, 1842.

JOHN TYLER.

[PUBLIC—No. 79.]

AN ACT making an appropriation for the erection of a marine hospital at or near Ocracoke, in North Carolina.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of ten thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purchase of a site and the erection of a marine hospital at or near Ocracoke, in North Carolina; the site to be selected and the building to be constructed and erected under the superintendence and direction of the Secretary of the Treasury; and that he (the Secretary of the Treasury) be directed to report to Congress, at its next session, the progress and condition of the work: *Provided*, That the expense of the land and building shall not exceed that sum.

Approved, August 29, 1842.

[PUBLIC—No. 80.]

AN ACT making appropriations for certain sites for marine hospitals therein mentioned.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated for sites for marine hospitals, selected and purchased under the act of March third, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, entitled "An act to provide for certain harbors, and for the removal of obstructions in and at the mouths of certain rivers, and for other purposes," viz:

For the site for a marine hospital, at Natchez, in the State of Mississippi, seven thousand dollars.

For the site for a marine hospital at Napoleon, in the State of Arkansas, one thousand dollars.

For the site for a marine hospital at St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, seven thousand four hundred and sixty-eight dollars.

For the site for a marine hospital at Paducah, in the State of Kentucky, one thousand dollars.

For the site for a marine hospital at Louisville, in the State of Kentucky, six thousand dollars.

For the site for a marine hospital at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, ten thousand two hundred and fifty-three dollars.

For the site for a marine hospital at Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, twelve thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said several sums of money be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, August 29, 1842.

[PUBLIC—No. 81.]

AN ACT to establish and regulate the navy ration.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the navy ration shall consist of the following daily allowance of provisions for each person:

One pound of salted pork, with half a pint of peas or beans; or one pound of salted beef, with half a pound of flour, and a quarter of a pound of raisins, dried apples, or other dried fruits; or one pound of salt beef, with half a pound of rice, two ounces of butter, and two ounces of cheese, together with fourteen ounces of biscuit, one quarter of an ounce of tea, or ounce of coffee, or one ounce of cocoa; two ounces of sugar, and one gill of spirits; and of a weekly allowance of half a pound of pickles or cranberries, half a pint of molasses, and half a pint of vinegar.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That fresh

meat may be substituted for salt beef or pork, and vegetables or sour crout for the other articles usually issued with the salted meats, allowing one and a quarter pounds of fresh meat for one pound of salt beef or pork, and regulating the quantity of vegetables or sour crout so as to equal the value of those articles for which they may be substituted.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That should it be necessary to vary the above described daily allowance, it shall be lawful to substitute one pound of soft bread, or one pound of flour, or half a pound of rice, for fourteen ounces of biscuit; half a pint of wine for a gill of spirits; half a pound of rice for half a pint of beans or peas; half a pint of beans or peas for half a pound of rice.

When it may be deemed expedient by the President of the United States, Secretary of the Navy, commander of a fleet or squadron, or of a single ship when not acting under the authority of another officer on foreign service, the articles of butter, cheese, raisins, dried apples, or other dried fruits, pickles and molasses, may be substituted for each other and for spirits: *Provided*, The article substituted shall not exceed in value the article for which it may be issued, according to the scale of prices which is or may be established for the same.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That in cases of necessity the daily allowance of provisions may be diminished or varied by the discretion of the senior officer present in command, but payment shall be made to the persons whose allowance shall be thus diminished, according to the scale of prices which is or may be established for the same; but a commander who shall thus make a diminution or variation shall report to his commanding officer, or to the Navy Department, the necessity for the same, and give to the purser written orders specifying particularly the diminution or reduction which is to be made.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That no commissioned officer or midshipman, or any person under twenty-one years of age, shall be allowed to draw the spirit part of the daily ration; and all other persons shall be permitted to relinquish that part of their ration under such restrictions as the President of the United States may authorize; and to every person who, by this section, is prohibited from drawing, or who may relinquish, the spirit part of his ration, there shall be paid, in lieu thereof, the value of the same in money, according to the prices which are or may be established for the same.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of this act shall go into effect in the United States on the first day of the succeeding quarter after it becomes a law, and in vessels abroad on the first day of the succeeding quarter after its official receipt; and any acts and parts of acts which may be contrary to, or inconsistent with, the provisions of this act, shall be and are hereby repealed.

Approved, August 29, 1842.

[PUBLIC—No. 82.]

AN ACT authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to contract for the purchase for the United States the right to use Babbitt's anti-friction metal.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he hereby is, authorized to contract for the purchase, from the proprietor of the patented interest therein, for the United States, the right to use Babbitt's anti-friction metal in the construction of machinery and other work; subject to the ratification of Congress.

Approved, August 29, 1842.

[PUBLIC—No. 83.]

AN ACT establishing a court at Charleston, in the Commonwealth of Virginia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter terms of the district court for the western district of Virginia be held at Charleston, in the county of Kanawha, commencing on the Wednesday after the second Mondays of April and September of every year, in lieu of the sessions of said district court now directed to be held at Lewisburg, in the county of Greenbrier, which said last mentioned sessions of said court are hereby discontinued.

Approved, August 29, 1842.

[PUBLIC—No. 84.]

AN ACT to provide for the publication of a new edition of the laws and regulations of the Post Office Department, and a perfect list of the post offices in the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Postmaster General be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to cause to be collected and printed in pamphlet form, suitably for distribution, a complete edition, of not less than eighteen thousand copies, of the laws relating to the Post Office Department; together with the regulations established by said Department for the better conduct of its business; and also a new and complete list of all the post offices in the United States; showing their respective distances from Washington, and from the capitals of the States in which the several offices are situated.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act, the sum of nine thousand one hundred dollars is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, August 29, 1842.

[PUBLIC—No. 85.]

AN ACT to reorganize the Navy Department of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act approved February seventh, eighteen hundred and fifteen, entitled "An act to alter and amend the several acts for establishing a Navy Department, by adding thereto a Board of Commissioners," be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be attached to the Navy Department the following bureaus, to wit:

1. A bureau of Navy Yards and Docks.

2. A bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repairs.

3. A bureau of Provisions and Clothing.

4. A bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography.

5. A bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint

from the captains in the naval service a chief for each of the bureaus of Navy Yards and Docks, and of Ordnance and Hydrography, who shall each receive a salary of three thousand five hundred dollars per annum, in lieu of all other compensation, whatever, in the naval service; and shall, in like manner, appoint a chief of the bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repairs, who shall be a skillful naval constructor, and shall also appoint a chief of the bureau of Provisions and Clothing, who shall each receive for his services three thousand dollars per annum; and shall in like manner appoint from the surgeons of the navy a chief of the bureau of Medicine and Surgery, who shall receive for his services two thousand five hundred dollars per annum.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Navy shall appoint the following clerks, to wit:

For the office of Secretary of the Navy, a chief clerk, who shall receive for his services two thousand dollars per annum; one registering clerk, who shall receive for his services one thousand four hundred dollars per annum; three recording clerks, who shall receive for their services each one thousand dollars per annum; one principal corresponding clerk, who shall receive for his services one thousand five hundred dollars per annum; and two assistant corresponding clerks, who shall receive for their services each twelve hundred dollars per annum; one warrant clerk, who shall receive for his services twelve hundred dollars per annum; and one miscellaneous clerk, who shall receive for his services eight hundred dollars per annum.

For the bureau of Navy Yards and Docks, one civil engineer, who shall receive for his services two thousand dollars per annum; one draughtsman, who shall receive for his services one thousand dollars per annum; one chief clerk, who shall receive for his services one thousand four hundred dollars per annum; and two assistant clerks, one of whom shall receive for his services one thousand dollars per annum, and the other shall receive for his services eight hundred dollars per annum.

For the bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repairs, one assistant constructor and draughtsman, who shall receive for his services the sum of one thousand six hundred dollars per annum; and four clerks, one of whom shall receive for his services fourteen hundred dollars per annum, and the others shall receive for their services one thousand dollars per annum each.

For the bureau of Provisions and Clothing, one chief clerk, who shall receive for his services one thousand four hundred dollars per annum; and two clerks, one of whom shall receive for his services one thousand two hundred dollars per annum, and the other shall receive for his services eight hundred dollars per annum.

For the bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography, one draughtsman, who shall receive for his services one thousand dollars per annum; and three clerks, one of whom shall receive for his services twelve hundred dollars per annum, and the others shall receive for their services one thousand dollars per annum each.

For the bureau of Medicine and Surgery, two clerks, one of whom shall receive for his services twelve hundred dollars per annum, and the other shall receive for his services eight hundred dollars per annum; and one assistant surgeon, who shall receive for his services not less than the highest pay of his grade in the service.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Navy shall assign and distribute among the said bureaus such of the duties of the Navy Department as he shall judge to be expedient and proper; and all the duties of the said bureaus shall be performed under the authority of the Secretary of the Navy, and their orders shall be considered as emanating from him, and shall have full force and effect as such.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be allowed to each bureau a messenger, who shall receive for his services a compensation not exceeding seven hundred dollars per annum.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the chief of each bureau hereby established shall be authorized to frank all communications from his bureau; and all communications to his bureau, on the business thereof, shall be free of postage.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the books, records, and papers now belonging to the office of Navy Commissioners shall be distributed among the bureaus, according to the nature of their duties respectively; and the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to provide for each bureau such books of record and accounts, and such stationery, as may be found necessary; for which purpose the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars is hereby appropriated, payable out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.